757

Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN WARD FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1898.] PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17, 1798. [VOLUME XIV.

☞ The Subscribers to this Gazette at Germantown, to whom, (owing to recent disastrous events) their papers may not be particularly directed, will be furnished with them on application at the Post-Office, in Germantown, whither an extra number, for that purpose, will constantly be sent.

☞ Remote Subscribers for this Gazette are requested to forward pr. post, the arrearages due from them respectively. Postmasters who may have received subscriptions are earnestly desired to remit the same. At this interesting and distressing crisis, attention to this notice will peculiarly oblige the Editor.

POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, September 26.

THE Mail for New-Castle, Castwell bridge, Duck creek, Dover, Frederica, Milford, George town and Dagsborough, Delaware; Trop and Snowhill, Maryland, Horn Town, Accomack court-house, and Northampton court house, Virginia; will be closed at this office every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at half past eight o'clock, A. M. until 1st day of April, 1799.

ROBERT PATTON.

september 26 dtaf

Bank of the United States.

Philadelphia, September 21, 1798.

The public is hereby informed, that an Office of Deposit and Discount will be opened on Monday next, at the house lately occupied by SAMUEL RICHARDET, near the Market House in Germantown—where the business of this Institution will be transacted during the continuance of the malignant fever now prevailing in Philadelphia.

HENRY KUHL, *Assistant Cashier.*

september 22 d

Wanted; a Person

WHO will contract to supply the Marine Corps, with rations, &c. Apply to

W. W. BURROWES,

Major Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Sept 29 §

Wanted to purchase.

APPROVED bills on Amsterdam, for which cash will be given at the rate of thirty seven cents per Guilder. Apply to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

September 22d. 1798.

For Sale.

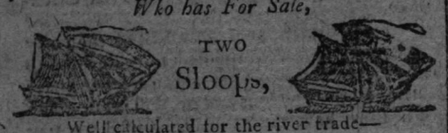
THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to decline the DRUG BUSINESS, offers For Sale, the whole Stock of

Drugs and Medicines, Instruments, &c.

The shop is elegant, commodious, and sufficiently known for the extensive business done in the wholesale and retail line; the situation equal to any in the city, being at the corner of Walnut and Second streets. The whole, or any part of the Stock, will be sold, as will best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by applying to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

Who has For Sale,



TWO

Sloops,

Well calculated for the river trade—

The PEGGY, about 30 tons burthen, Mulberry and Red Ceder frame, and remarkably stout, of an easy draught of water, rigging in good order.

The SALLY, about 30 tons, sails well, and in complete order for the lumber business.

☞ All persons indebted to the late firm of *Goldthwait & Baldwin, W. B. Goldthwait, Goldthwait & Moore*, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

august 3 §

Ship & Insurance Broker,

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters—From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*

Philadelphia, august 24th, 1798. §

City Commissioners' Office,

AUGUST 30, 1798.

IN pursuance of an ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, passed the 22d day of May 1798,

Proposals in writing will be received by the City Commissioners for one month from the first of September next, for letting to rent on leases for one year, to commence the first day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine street,
Also on Sassafras,
Mulberry,
And High streets.

Chesnut and Walnut streets, Draw bridge, with the Scale and Fish houses, Spruce, Pine and Cedar streets.

The Cellar under the City Hall.

The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill with the lots contiguous thereto (except so much thereof as shall be occupied by any buildings erected for the use of the Collector of the Tolls, or be necessary for the toll gates.)

A stated meeting of the City Commissioners will be held at the City Hall every Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, during the present epidemic. eotm

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given;

A Large convenient, well finished house, No 225 High-street, lately occupied by Doctor Wistar, with Coach house and Stables—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHEAFF,*

No 162, High-street.

july 31 §

Public Notice is hereby Given,

THAT Proposals under sealed covers, will be received on the behalf of the United States until the twentieth day of October next, by Jonathan Jackson, Esq. at Boston, Massachusetts, Tench Francis, Esq. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and John Swann, Esq. at Baltimore, Maryland, for supplying the following articles of cloathing, for the army of the United States, viz.

FOR INFANTRY.

8,448 Hats,
504 Serjeant Coats
504 ditto vests
1,008 pairs do. woollen overalls
1,008 ditto do. linen ditto
2,016 ditto shirts
264 Musicians coats
7,680 Privates coates
7,944 ditto vests
15,888 ditto woollen overalls
15,828 ditto linen ditto
31,776 ditto shirts
33,792 pairs of Socks
33,792 pairs of Shoes
8,448 stocks of black leather
8,448 stock c asps
8,448 blankets.

FOR CAVALRY.

6 Musicians coats
26 Serjeant coats
26 ditto vests
104 ditto shirts
348 Privates coats
354 ditto vests
1416 ditto shirts
760 pair of Leather breeches
760 pair of stockings
760 pair of boots
380 Stocks of black leather
380 Stock clasps
380 Blankets.

1st. Every article shall be made of materials, equally good, and in form, or fashion, conformably to patterns for the same, sealed with the seal of the War-Office, and which will be deposited with the several gentlemen, empowered to receive the proposals, as above mentioned.

2d. Sworn Inspectors shall be appointed on the part of the United States, to examine and determine upon the several articles aforesaid, when the same shall be ready for delivery, with full power to reject every article, which shall not equal, in goodness of materials, or to be made conformably to, the fashion of the standard pattern for the same; and no allowance shall be made, for any article which shall be rejected by them, for the causes aforesaid.

3d. The proposals must specify the number of articles, and their kinds, which the party is willing to furnish, together with, the lowest prices for immediate payment in money, and also the prices, on the longest term, or terms of credit.

One third of each, and every of the several kinds of the above articles, to be delivered on the fifteenth day of December, one third on the fifteenth day of January, and the remaining third on the first day of March next; and the public will not be considered as bound to receive any of the aforesaid articles of cloathing, which shall not be ready for inspection, and delivery, at the periods agreed upon.

4th. The cloathing aforesaid will be received in the several states, at the places, and in the proportions following, viz. One third part of the whole at Springfield, Massachusetts, one other third at Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, or at Lamberton, state of New-Jersey, and one third at Baltimore, Maryland.

5th. No contract will be made, for a less number of each of the aforesaid articles of cloathing, than is requisite for a company, viz.

FOR THE CAVALRY.

4 Serjeant Coats
4 ditto vests
16 ditto shirts
1 Musician Coat
58 Private coats
59 ditto vests
236 ditto shirts
63 stocks
63 stock clasps
126 pair of leather breeches
126 pair of stockings
126 pair of boots
63 blankets

FOR THE INFANTRY.

70 Hats
4 Serjeant coats
4 ditto vests
8 ditto woollen overalls
8 ditto linen ditto
16 ditto shirts
2 Musicians coats
64 Private coats
66 ditto vests
132 ditto woolen overalls
132 ditto linen ditto.
264 ditto Shirts
280 pair of Socks
280 pair of Shoes,
70 Stocks,
70 Stock Clasps,
70 Blankets.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

War Department, 21st Sept. 1798.

West-Indian from Madeira.

☞ Those Gentlemen who have Wines on board the West-Indian are informed she is now discharging at South-street Wharf, are solicited to hasten down their permits, the Vessel being immediately wanted, *Peter Blight.*

Who wants to Purchase,

100 Barrels of good Prime or Mess Beef
100 ditto Pork
7 or 800 ditto fine Flour
4 or 5000 bushels Indian Corn.

LANDING

From the West-Indian,

A choice parcel of *Phelp's* old particular Wine in Pipes fit for immediate use.

august 15 §1ot

☞ *Wanted*—A situation in a Public or Merchants Office, or to go as Supercargo, by a person regularly brought up to the Mercantile and Insurance business in London, he has lately been a voyage from hence to the West-Indies as Supercargo, can be well recommended, —Please to enquire at the Printer's.

august 11

HAPPY DISCOVERY.

A certain Cure for that alarming and dreadful Disorder

The Yellow Fever,

As well as any other dangerous putrid fever, fever and ague, and other inveterate and complicated diseases, by the use of the

POUDRE UNIQUE,

WELL known and patented in England, France, Poland, and all the capital cities in Europe, where the most astonishing cures have been effected on persons judged incurable by all physicians. In a Treatise printed in London, on the properties of this powder, by T. Seymour, M. D. late Chemist to his Majesty, there are stated two hundred cases, where this most valuable remedy has proved infallible, in *all kind of fevers, pleurisy, bloody flux, inverate rheumatisms, sciatica, apoplexy, paralysie, yellow jaundice, ringworm, worms in children and in grown persons, whites, chronical head and stomach aches, hepatick and nephretical or stone cholic, the kings evil, scurvy and the most inveterate and complicated venereal disease.* It is likewise the best preparative for the small pox and measles; of the greatest utility for young as well as for elder ladies at the critical epoch of their life. The efficacy of this powder in several of the above diseases has been discovered by chance, and so it has been in the *yellow fever* last year, by Mr. Mahy, who cured several by administering only *two* of the said *powders*, and lost not a single patient which he undertook to cure, as proved and attested by the here annexed certificates, whose original may be seen at *Andrew Hasfey's umbrella shop, No. 131, corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets*, the only place where these powders are to be had, with proper directions for the use of them.—*Price two dollars.*

The usefulness and certainty of this remedy being so great for so many dangerous disorders, any person wishing to be provided with those powders, will please to apply very soon, as the quantity at hand is not very large, and it is doubtful if for a long time, or if ever any other *genuine* will be imported, the secret remaining only in the hands of the inventor, in Europe, and never being communicated to, or discovered by any other person.

N. B. In the yellow and putrid fevers, this powder must be taken the second, or at least the third day.

We the subscribers, during the late sickness in this city, having taken the yellow fever, applied to Mr. Mahy for his medical assistance, we do hereby certify, that by a certain powder, called the *Poudre Unique*, we were perfectly recovered from the said fatal sickness, and from an experience of the happy effects of the above most valuable medicine, consider it our duty to make the same known, for the benefit of our fellow citizens.

Margaret Jones,
Mylus O'Connor,
Jesse Turner,
Christen Rebecca Dow,
Catherin Apple,
Ann Grover,
William Bills,
David Williams, carpenter,
William T. Donaldson, mast-maker.

Mr. Mahy's well known Plaister, for all kind of wounds and sores, to be had at the above direction, No. 131, Chesnut street.

august 8 23awtf

SEVERAL very elegant Situations for Summer Retreats, three and a half miles from the Court House, and on the Frankford Road; the lots will be made to suit the purchasers.—These situations are considered in point of health beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city, and the road known to be safe and good at all seasons of the year. The title indisputable—A plan of the grounds is in the hands of the subscriber, who will make known the terms on application to him at his office No. 124 South Fourth Street.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER.

may 2. 3tawtf

John Haines & Wm. Jones,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a Co partnership in the SADDLING BUSINESS, which will in future be carried on under the firm of

HAINES & JONES,

in Market street, No. 132, one door above the corner of Fourth,—where they presume (at least to hope) that their attention to, and knowledge in business, their determination to serve on the best terms, and their known attachment as Native Americans to the Government and Constitution of their Country, will entitle them to the encouragement of a generous public. Although they cannot boast of having acquired their experience in any part of Europe, yet they take the liberty of pledging themselves, that their manufacture shal be inferior to none in this city.

june 26. tuthstf

OX BEEF.

100 Barrels } of Beef of best quality, put
50 half Barrels } up with care for long voyages.
100 Barrels of Connecticut Pork.
50 Barrels of Connecticut Tongues.

WINES.

35 Pipes of Madeira Wine
30 Pipes of Port
30 half casks of Sherry
30 Casks of Lisbon
300 Cases of French Claret, of excellent quality.
800 Barrels of Scraped FLOUR,
100 Barrels of Condemned, and
20 Boxes of best Durham Mustard.

For Sale by

John Skyrin,

Landenberger's Wharf.

may 4 eodtf

James C. & Saml. W. Fisher,

No. 13 ARCH-STREET,

Have for Sale

200 Casks best refined Salt Petre
Best London Window Glass from 10 by 2 to 12 by 10
Ditto Glass Ware in Casks assorted consisting of pint and half-pint Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets, &c.

ALSO,

A few Bales of Red, White and Yellow Flannels, Baizes and Kendall Cottons.

june 27 3awtf

CASTOR OIL

Is much wanted; Those who have it to dispose of will find a ready sale by applying to any of the Apothecaries.

☞ A Quarterly Meeting of the Carpenter's Company will be held at their Hall on Monday evening next at 6 o'clock.

JOSEPH WORRELL,
Warden.

october 11.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS JAMES CUMMING & Co. late of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, have assigned over all their effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of all their creditors, who shall subscribe the said assignment within six months from the date hereof.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons who are indebted to the said estate, that they are required to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to the Assignees, at their office, No. 62, Dock street, in failure whereof actions will be instituted for the recovery of such debts as are not discharged accordingly.

John Travis,
John Woddington,
James Taylor,
Cornelius Comegys } Assignees

august 18 mwfstD

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of an indented Dutch Servant BOY who has ten years to serve. He has had the small pox and measles, is active, hearty and strong, and fit for house work in town or country. For further information, enquire of the printer.

august 4

FOR SALE,

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut street Wharf,

195 casks of nails assorted
20 bales of sail canvass, from No. 1 to 8
53 casks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each
London particular } Madeira Wines
India market }
Teneriffe do. in hogsheads and pip
Old Port do. in hhds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 cases of Ginghams, Dimities, Muslinets &c. assorted for the West-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage
Writing slates, ink stands and presses
20 puncheons Jamaica rum
1 bale seaming twine
160 bundles sheating paper

Nicklin & Griffith.

april 7 tuth&sf

Bengal Goods,

CONSISTING OF

BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEFS,

Chintz Cossas	Maharazgungy
Chintz Guzzinas	Tookereys
Eliabad Baftas	Wrought Muslins
Long Drawers	

Coarse Sugars in bags, fit for the European markets

ALSO,

Carolina Indigo
Coffee in hogsheads

A few pipes of very old and very choice Madeira WINE.

For Sale, on reasonable terms, by

John Craig,
No. 12, Dock-street.

july 14 mwstf

To be Sold, at private Sale,

A Plantation and Tract of Land

CONTAINING 145 acres, situate in Whitemarsh township, in the county of Montgomery, about 15 miles from Philadelphia, and on the public road leading from Plymouth by the Broad-Ax tavern toward Horsham, and about one quarter of a mile from said tavern, and about the same distance from the Skippack road and about the same distance from the late residence of James Morris esq. deceased. It is bounded by lands of Anthony Morris esq. Jacob Reiff and Detweiler. About ten acres are good watered meadow, about 15 or 20 are under clover, and about 35 acres are well timbered.

The buildings on the above farm consist of a two-story stone dwelling-house, a large stone barn and stone spring-house. There is also on the premises, a young orchard of about 150 apple-trees.

This farm has great advantages of water, as there is an excellent never-failing stream passing by the house and barn, in such a manner as to supply the same as well as every field with a sufficient quantity.

The spring over which the spring-house is built, is excellent water, and is also very near and convenient to the dwelling house.

The situation of this place is healthy and in a good neighborhood, and is near to several different places of worship, and within the distance of half a mile from two grist and saw mills, also near lime-kilns.

This farm will be sold together or divided into two parts, as may suit the purchasers. Also a two-story stone house with a barn and carriage house and lot of land situate on Chesnut-hill. It is a very high and healthy situation, and commands a very extensive and beautiful prospect—Possession of part of the house may be had immediately.

For further particulars apply to *Henry Pratt*, No 94 North Water-street Philadelphia, or to

CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK,
on Chesnut-Hill.

Chesnut-hill, august 14th, 1798. 22awtf

Bank of Pennsylvania.

THE Bank of Pennsylvania is removed to Germantown,—where the business will be transacted to-morrow, in the Union School House.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

september 4 §

NOTICE.

Bank of North America,

August 28th, 1798.

THOSE Persons who have Notes or Bills to pay at this Bank are informed,

That regular Notices will be put under a sealed cover directed to the respective payer and lodged in the Post Office every Monday until the return of the citizens.

RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.

aug. 29 dtf

SOUTHWARK.

October 8, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Commissioners of the District of Southwark have removed their Hall to the usual place, commonly known by the name of *James Litle's* School-House, in consequence of the rapid decline of the Epidemic Fever, especially in the vicinity thereof.

By order of the Board of Commissioner
Wm. LINNARD, President.

Attest,
WILLIAM PENROSE, Clerk, *pro tem.*

October 9 6t

This Day is Published,

AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 119, CHESNUT-ST. REET

AN ADDRESS

To the People of Maryland,

ON the origin, progress and present state of French aggression, with a sketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and some reflections on the late proceedings in Congress; written the last of April in the present year, by a Member of the House of Representatives. § june 11

To be Sold, at Public Sale,

On the Premises,

On Tuesday the 23d day of October, 1798, at half past two o'clock, in the afternoon,

Several very elegant Situations for

SUMMER RETREATS,

Three and an half miles from the Court house near Frankford road, being part of the subscriber's estate.

These situations are considered in point of health, beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city; commanding a very extensive view of the Delaware, the shipping in the harbour, the City, Harrowgate, Frankford, and several elegant country seats.

Any person desirous of viewing the grounds, will please apply to *HENRY HAINES* on the premises, or to the subscriber, at Mr. Richardet's coffee house, Germantown.

The terms, which will be easy, will be made known at the time of sale.

Should the weather prove bad on the above mentioned day, the sale will take place on the next fair day, at the same hour.

W. MACPHERSON.

october 9. dt130

Pennsylvania Hospital,

Sept. 1, 1798.

NO person with an infectious disease, can be admitted into this house; it is therefore earnestly recommended to the citizens, not to send or bring any such patient to the gate, who is ill with the prevailing fever. Several persons having been sent here improperly, is the reason of giving this caution.

By Order of the Sitting Managers, } FRANCIS HIGGINS, *Steward.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Guard House in New-Castle, this morning, STEPHEN BOWDEN, a private Marine, belonging to the Frigate United States. He is about 36 years of age, five feet ten inches high, fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, born in England, and by trade a Bricklayer. Prior to the 5th of June, the date of his enlistment, he resided in Philadelphia, where it is probable he will endeavour to go. Any person who will apprehend the said deserter, and secure him in any jail within the United States, shall be entitled to the above reward.

F. WHARTON, Capt. Marines.

New Castle, Oct. 8.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from my Detachment at Bordentown this day, a Marine, by name *George Rodman*, a Native of Ireland about 25 years of age five feet eight or nine inches high, dark complection, black hair tied; black eyes well made and quarrelsome, when in liquor is fond of singing—had on a blue seaman's jackett light pantaloons, cotton Stockings, round Hat, and had under his Pantaloons a pair of Nankeen Breeches.

Whoever apprehends and sends the said Deserter to the Marine Camp, shall receive the above Reward.

October 11, 1798. } HENRY A. WILLIAMS, Lt. Marines

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept from JOHN D. COXE, Esquire, president of the court of Oyer and Terminer and general goal delivery for the trial of all capital and other offences in the county of Bucks; and HENRY WYNKOOP and FRANCIS MURRAY, judges of the same court—A court of Oyer and Terminer, and general goal delivery, will be held at Newtown, in the said county of Bucks, on Monday the 5th day of November next. All those who will prosecute against the prisoners in the goal of said county, are required to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just—and all the justices of the peace, coroners and constables, within the said county, are required to be then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions and examinations and other their remembrances, to do those things which to their offices belong, in that behalf to be done, &c. DANIEL THOMAS, sheriff.

Oct. 4, 1798. 3taw

FLOUR FOR SALE

By the Subscribers,

Deliverable at any of the ports on the Delaware—who have also on hand at their stores, a quantity of Bar Iron, Pork and Corn—Letters by the post will be attended to.

Levi Hollingsworth & Son.

august 28. dtf

WILLIAM M'LAWS,

SADLER & HARNESS MAKER,

HAS Removed to the Corner of Chesnut and Twelfth-streets, on the Commons, where he will receive and execute the orders of his friends and wholesale customers, with usual attention & expedition during the prevalence of the present Epidemic, where it has not made its appearance this season, nor during any of the years.

august 25 §

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Schr. Sincerity

Benjamin Monteith Master, from Laguira,

CONSISTING OF

945 Fenegas of Cocoa
4000 lbs. of Flora Indigo
210 Bales of Cotton
4 Packages of Goat Skins

By Willings & Francis.
No. Eleventh street.

july 7 dtf

Madras and Ventapaulem HANDKERCHIEFS,

Searsaukers and Carradarries,

of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,

AND FOR SALE BY

Alex. J. Miller & Co.
No. 64, South Front street.

may 18. §

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

NO. 8, CHESNUT STREET,

100 hogsheads RUM,

Of high proof and fine flavour

july 19 §

LATEST

Foreign Advices.

LONDON, Auguſt 19.

The Hamburgh mail due on Sunday laſt, arrived this morning.

Per Hamburgh Mail.

Augſburg, Auguſt 13.

The letters from Naples have not been received by the laſt Italian poſt but advices have been received from other Italian ports, that an engagement has taken place between the French fleet under General Buonaparte, and the Engliſh under Admiral Nelſon, the iſſue of which is not known.

Florence, July 31.

We have yet received no advice of the arrival of Buonaparte in Egypt; but ſome accounts which have been brought to the French conſul at Leghorn, have occaſioned a number of reports relative to the French fleet. A battle, it is ſaid, has been fought, in which admiral Nelſon has been conqueror, but has loſt his life. General Buonaparte has likewiſe been killed. All theſe, however, are unconfirmed reports, deſerving no credit. It is certain that the Engliſh agent in Leghorn has received a large packet for the Engliſh miniſter here, Mr Windham, of the contents of which nothing has tranſpired.

Italy, Auguſt 1.

All the accounts which have been received in the different Italian ports, agree that the Engliſh and French fleets have met. According to ſome, Admiral Nelſon, and according to others, Buonaparte, is killed. It is likewiſe ſaid, that ſome of the French convoy, or according to other letters, ſome frigates have been taken. Other accounts ſay, that the French, after the battle, which was fought near Alexandria, arrived at that port, and effected a landing. No official intelligence, however, has yet been made public.

Vienna, Auguſt 11.

According to all the advices received from Italy, ſome events of importance have taken place between Buonaparte and Admiral Nelſon, of the circumſtance of which we can ſay nothing certain, as the reports are extremely various, and no official accounts have been received; however, they agree that admiral Nelſon has taken ſeveral French ſhips of war and tranſports.

Hochſt, Auguſt 14.

To-morrow, it is ſaid, is the day on which the French army is to begin to advance: though others ſay it will not be till the 25th. A great number of carriages have been put in requiſition, which carry daily ſix thouſand loaves from this place and Hamburgh to Altenkirchen and Hachenburg: and liſts have been taken in the different diſtricts, of the horſes which may be employed as relays.

Auguſt 29.

We yeſterday preſented to our readers the various reports from the continent, of an action having taken place between Horatio Nelſon and Buonaparte's fleet. Theſe reports, it muſt be admitted, contain nothing circumſtancial reſpecting the action, mentioning neither the place where, nor the time when it took place; but from the various channels through which this news has reached us, the increaſing reports from the continent, and the obvious probability of the event, little doubt reſts on our minds that it has actually taken place; and we know enough of the ſuperiority of Britiſh ſeamen, and of the enterpriſing and gallant ſpirit of admiral Nelſon, to be aſſured of the happieſt reſult.

The credit of the accounts of yeſterday, however, do not reſt entirely upon the articles extracted from the German and Italian journals—Many private letters from different parts of the continent, and particularly from Hamburgh of the 21ſt inſt. mention, that accounts had been received of that great event, to which the eyes of all Europe are turned with ſo much anxiety and expectation, a meeting of the two hoſtile fleets in the Mediterranean having taken place; the letters from Hamburgh to which we allude, and one of which we ſubjoin, are of the beſt authority, and ſtate that the Engliſh agent at Leghorn had publicly announced that admiral Nelſon had obtained a victory, and the French conſul was remarked to preſerve the moſt gloomy ſilence. The action is ſuppoſed to have taken place near Alexandria, and it is even conjectured that it happened before any part of the French fleet had reached that port. It is ſtated in the Florence article by the Hamburgh mail, that the commanders of both fleets had been killed, and in another article that Buonaparte only had fallen. Theſe, it muſt be allowed, are only general and vague reports, but it appears to us that they would ſcarcely be ſo general, or ſo often repeated, if they had not ſome foundation in fact.—The beſt informed people entertain little expectation of official or authentic intelligence from Sir Horatio Nelſon's fleet reaching London, till towards the cloſe of the preſent month. Such intelligence may be hourly expected—that it will be cheering and gratifying to the boſom of every true Briton, we feel a moſt perfect confidence, and we ſhall of courſe have a moſt peculiar pleaſure in announcing it to the public.

The following letter has been received from the poſtmaſter at Hamburgh, by a gentleman in an official ſituation, later than the date of the newſpapers in which the ſame intelligence is ſtated:

Hamburgh, Aug. 21.

"*Dear Sir,*

"Many reports are in circulation here, concerning a very bloody engagement, which is ſaid to have happened between admiral Nelſon and Buonaparte near Alexandria.

The Engliſh conſul at Leghorn, has announced a capital victory on the ſide of Nelſon over the French; and the French conſul at the ſame time obſerved a profound ſilence.

There is even intelligence by a private letter from a gentleman of conſequence at Florence, in which it is ſaid Buonaparte is entirely defeated, and made priſoner.

I am, &c.

J. W. HANKEY."

THE INVASION.

We have every concurrent reaſon to hope for a ſpeedy and glorious account from our gallant viceroy.

On his march to Athlone, his attention and kindneſs to the troops under his command completely won their heart: Like a true ſoldier, he ſought no comfort or refreſhment for himſelf while one of his men remained unſupplied, and even then ſhewed himſelf content with the coarſeſt fare and the meaneſt accommodation. Inſpired by the example of their veteran leader, the troops made rapid marches, and arrived in the higheſt ſpirits at Athlone on Tueſday laſt.

From thence on Wedneſday morning, lord Cornwallis, with a force of about 7000 men, moved forward on the road to Tuam; and it was expected that he would have yeſterday morning reached that part of the county of Mayo in which the French troops were.

General Lake, with nearly two thouſand men, has taken poſt in Tuam, and aided by general Duff from Limerick, covers Galway from any attempt of the enemy, while general Taylor, at Boyle, is ſo ſituated as to advance and cut off the retreat of the enemy or ſurround them as may be deemed neceſſary.

The enemy's forces are commanded by a French general named Tuoſan, whoſe ſecond in command is to be an Iriſh prieſt, named Kane, a native of the county of Mayo; the third in command was killed in the diſembarkation by ſir Thomas Chapman, and the Carabineers. General Kilmain is not with his army.

The check received by gen. Lake is attributed to a ſtratagem. A few of the peaſantry had, from fear or choice, joined the enemy's forces; their clothes were made uſe of to diſguiſe the advanced guard of the French, who thus ſurpriſed the general's out poſts, having been conducted by thoſe who joined them through an unfrequented path over the mountains of Ballinagee, to the weſt of Lough Conn, while the paſs at Foxford to the eaſtward, was occupied by ſir Thomas Chapman, after his retreat from Billina.

Notwithſtanding the unprepared ſtate of gen. Lake's forces, and his inferiority in number, the event would not have been ſo unlucky had it not been for the ſuperior force of artillery with which the French were provided. They had ſixteen field pieces our troops but ſix. The Kilkenny regiment behaved with great gallantry, and loſt a moſt valuable officer in major Alcock, who was killed on the firſt aſſault.

The following MANIFESTO *was tranſmitted to us from the county of Mayo, ſaid to be publiſhed there by the French general.*

Health and Fraternity to the People of Ireland!

"THE Great Nation has ſent me to you with a band of heroes, to deliver you from the hands of tyrants; fly to our ſtandards, and ſhare with us the glory of ſubduing the world. We will teach you the arts of war, and to *deſpiſe* the low purſuits of *toil* and *induſtry*. You ſhall live on the ſpoils of war, and the labour of others. The acquiſition of wealth is the acquiſition of miſery, and the enjoyment of eaſe is glorious. We have made all the nations we have conquered happy, by arreſting their property; by applying it to the common cauſe, and conſecrating it to the champions of liberty! PROPERTY is a *common right*, belonging to the *valour* that ſeizes it. We have already deſtroyed the unaſpiring tranquility of Switzerland; and the wealth, and the power, and the bigotry, of Italy are no more! If then the *juſtice* of France has thus extended its *reforming vengeance* in unoffending nations, conſider with how much more rigour it will viſit you if you ſhall ſlight its benignity. Fly to our ſtandard, and we will free you from *ſpiritual* as well as *temporal* ſubjection; we will free you from the *fetters* of religion, and the *frauds* of prieſtcraft. Religion is a bondage intolerable to free minds; we have baniſhed it from our own country, and put down the grand impoſter, the pope, whoſe wealth we have ſacrificed on the altar of reaſon. Fly to our ſtandards, and we will break your connection with England; we will ſave you from the mortification of ſeeing yourſelves under an invidious government, and exalt you into the rank of thoſe countries which now enjoy the benefits of French fraternity. Let not the ties of kindred, the ſeductions of eaſe, or the unmanly attachment to the comforts of life, teach you to neglect this friendly call of your countrymen and fellow citizens.

"KILMAINE, *Lieut. Gen.*"

Auguſt 18.

Letters have been received this morning by a gentleman of the navy office, from Gibraltar, which ſtate, that an action had taken place between admiral Nelſon and Buonaparte, in which the former had captured five ſail of the line, and one hundred and fifty tranſports.

The Indiamen taken up as tranſports are under ſailing orders. They take out the 10th regiment of foot, and ſome other troops, in all 1500 men, and are expected to touch at Liſbon for more. They go out under convoy of the Tigre of 80 guns, commanded by ſir Sidney Smith.

A gentleman lately from Spain, gives the following intelligence:

On the 3d of July a 74 gun ſhip and a frigate arrived at Ferrol from the Havannah, with ſugar and five millions of dollars. Another ſhip of the line and a frigate were daily expected there with eighty millions of dollars.

At Ferrol were one ſhip of 90 guns, one 74, and one frigate; in dock, two 80 and two 74 gun ſhips. On the 1ſt inſtant, at Cronie in Spain, were one 74, one 44, one frigate, and two men of war brigs, with ſeveral Engliſh, Daniſh, and American prizes. On the 1ſt inſt. three frigates 44 guns each, with 1500 troops, bound for the Grand Canaries, from thence to the Havannah, ſailed from Ferrol. At Bourdeaux, on the 5th inſt. 14 privateers, of 22 guns each, all new, were fitted out, and to be at ſea in thirty days.

Auguſt 17.

This morning arrived a mail from Liſbon, brought to Falmouth by the prince of Wales packet in 15 days. The following are extracts of a letter, dated Liſbon, July 28, the packet ſailed:

"A report is in circulation, that the 4th July decided the fate of Buonaparte's fleet, that the l'Orient, four ſhips of the line, and 57 tranſports, fell into the hands of our ſquadron, and that the commander in chief himſelf is a priſoner—that a battle has been fought, few entertain any doubt, and perhaps an expreſs which arrived laſt night from Madrid, has made the government acquainted with the reſult.

The information reſpecting the defeat of Buonaparte, which we yeſterday gave on the authority of a letter from Liſbon, is more detailed than that which we have been accuſtomed to receive, and is unqueſtionably correct as far as relates to the circulation of the report in Liſbon. The fact is mentioned in the great number of letters from that place. What credit is due to it, we leave to our readers to decide. No intelligence of any engagement is repeated in the French papers, though one of them ſtates, that the report of a meeting between the two fleets maintained its ground. (Sun.)

Auguſt 11.

Of the proceedings at Raſtadt, we are wholly ignorant; but it is ſtated as a general opinion, that the obſtacles to peace are very numerous, and not to be eaſily overcome.

SUN OFFICE.

Three o'clock P. M.

We ſtop the preſs to announce the receipt, by Expreſs, of Paris papers to the 8th inſt. In the Echo of Auguſt 7, there is an extract of a letter dated Beaucaire, 26th July, ſaid to be from the Commiſſioner of the Marine at Toulon, mentioning that Admiral Nelſon and Buonaparte, had met near Alexandria; that the fleets had engaged, and that Admiral Nelſon had loſt three ſhips and two frigates. The Commiſſioner adds, that he does not give further particulars, becauſe the Directory ſhould know them firſt. The letter is ſtated to be written to the Citizen Cambette.

We truſt it is true that the French have met. Of the reſult, in that event, we are not apprehenſive.

Guillemardet writes from Madrid, that intelligence had reached Cadiz of an action having taken place between Buonaparte and Nelſon, in which the former had the advantage.

A letter from Genoa alſo ſtates, that an action has taken place but the reſult was not known.

A letter from Vienna ſtates, that an action had taken place between the Engliſh and French fleets, the reſult of which is not known.

By letters from the Weſt Indies we learn, that Victor Hughes continues to preſerve in a high degree the characteriſtic of the Great Nation—cunning, impudence, and oppreſſion. His correſpondence of late relating to priſoners and cartels, has been ſo arrogant with our commanders, that the latter have no alternative, but are compelled to meet it with ſilent contempt. In the mean time, we are ſorry to obſerve, that about 300 of our brave countrymen are pining in ſickneſs and cloſe confinement at Guadaloupe. Col. Leſhe Brown is ſtill a priſoner.

The Grand Maſter of Malta, Baron Hompeſch, with forty knights of the Malteſe order, has arrived at Trieſe, and ſolicited his imperial majeſty for permiſſion to reſide at Vienna. We do not yet know whether this requeſt will be granted.

ADMIRAL NELSON'S FLEET.

The following is a correct liſt of the fleet in the Mediterranean, under the command of admiral Nelſon, K. B.

Vanguard	74	Rear admiral Nelſon, K. B, Capt. E. Barry
Orion	74	Sir J. Saumarez
Culloden	74	Trowbridge
Swiftſure	74	Hallowell
Zealous	74	Hood
Bellerophon	74	Derby
Audacious	74	Gould
Alexander	74	Ball
Theſeus	74	Miller
Majeſtic	74	Weſtcott
Defence	74	Peyton
Minotaur	74	Louis
Goliah	74	Foley
Leander	50	Thompſon

(STATE PAPER.)

RASTADT, AUGUST 9.

The concluſum of the deputation of the empire of the 7th was not approved by the imperial plenipotentiary. His excellency this morning at three o'clock diſpatched a courier to Vienna to obtain inſtructions relative to its ratification. Not to obſtruct the negociation, however, the imperial plenipotentiary this day tranſmitted the concluſum to the French plenipotentiaries, without annexing his uſual ſanction.—The concluſum is as follows:

The deputation of the empire could not obſerve, without ſatisfaction, in the note of the French plenipotentiaries of the 1ſt Thermidor, that further relaxations were acceded to reſpecting different points of the negotiation: it has alſo ſeen, with conſiderable pleaſure, the ſolemn and reiterated declaration, that it was not the intention of the French government that the independence of the empire ſhould be threatened or expoſed; that, on the contrary, it was their earneſt deſire that this independence ſhould acquire more ſtrength and ſolidity. Theſe intentions, manifeſted on the part of the French government, joined to the formal and reiterated aſſurances of their ſerious diſpoſition towards a ſpeedy concluſion of a peace, afforded ſtill further hopes that the relations of amity between the two nations, in order to ſecure which the Germans have recently conſented to the greateſt ſacrifices, might ſoon be happily re-eſtabliſhed, notwithſtanding the difference of opinion that exiſts upon a variety of matters,

The French note of the 1ſt Thermidor begins with ſome preliminary obſervations relative to the mode of proceeding hitherto purſued.—The deputation on their ſide, think it neceſſary to make, in anſwer to it, a few counter-obſervations.

The French miniſters ſeem to look upon the ſtarting of new demands immediately following thoſe that have been diſcuſſed, as the ſimple effect of the progreſſion of ideas, and as the ſucceſſive developement of their plan; they pretend that they have never renounced the idea of bringing forward freſh demands. The deputation of the empire have uniformly been perſuaded, on the contrary, that the queſtion would be continually declined and evaded; that it would be impoſſible to take in and comprehend the whole: and that the negotiation could never arrive at a fixed point, if the propoſed conditions of peace were continually to be followed up by new ones. It was merely in this view that the deputation, previous to their agreeing to any baſis of pacification, requeſted in their note of the 10th February of the preſent year, that the French miniſters would explain and make known to them, in a ſatisfactory manner, the whole of the ſacrifices which the French republic was diſpoſed to require of the empire at the concluſion of this unfortunate war, and when afterwards, it was found neceſſary, in the note of the 11th of March to accede to the firſt baſis of peace propoſed by France, that agreement was grounded upon previous conditions, which excluded all the ulterior demands which might be made upon the empire; it was believed that theſe conditions would have checked every other ſacrifice that could poſſibly be expected from the empire, in order to obtain a peace ſo earneſtly wiſhed for and it is for this expreſs purpoſe that theſe previous conditions have been formally received in the notes of the 4th and 21ſt of April, as it is again done in the preſent; the deputation could not therefore but feel ſurpriſed, on obſerving the new pretenſions contained in the French note of the 14th of May. Guided however, by their anxious deſire to accelerate the concluſion of peace, they determined in the notes of the 18th of May and the 9th of July, to agree to ſome of thoſe demands. The French miniſters, in their notes of the 4th Meſſidor and 1ſt Thermidor, have ſomewhat exacted reſpecting ſome other demands, or have endeavored to modify them; and the points that ſtill remain under diſcuſſion, they have in part reſumed, in ſeven articles in their laſt note. They ſhall be now anſwered article by article, and in a manner, that ſhall afford the moſt unequivocal proof of the ardent deſire felt by the deputation to procure for Germany a peace, which it ſo anxiouſly wiſhes for, however dear it may be obliged to purchaſe it.

1. The Deputation has propoſed to poſtpone the conſideration of the objects relative to commerce and navigation till the concluſion of a treaty of commerce, in order to be enabled thoroughly to inveſtigate, and diſcuſs an affair of ſo much importance, and which involves ſo many conſiderations. At the ſame time, if the difficulties could be ſo eaſily removed as, without retarding the pacification, to admit the arrangement to be made on this ſubject to be inſerted in any treaty of peace, the Deputation of the Empire are diſpoſed to accede to it. They as readily ſubſcribe to the deſire manifeſted by the French Miniſter Plenipotentiary with regard to the toll duties on the Rhine, and they conſent to their abolition, as the Republic, on its ſide, has conſented to the ſuppreſſion of thoſe on the left bank of the Rhine, ſuch as the warehouſe duties and the cuſtom paid by the watermen.—At the ſame time, as the cuſtom duties muſt form a certain compenſation for the loſs of conſiderable revenues derived from the tolls, and as their eſtabliſhment will experience much difficulty, for the reaſons mentioned in the former notes, it ought to be fixed as the condition that the complete ſuppreſſion of thoſe tolls ſhall not take place for two years. In this interval, the principles and rules which ſhall be obſerved in the eſtabliſhment of the cuſtoms, may be determined, and agreeably to the propoſition made in the notes of the 18th of May, and 9th of July, to ſecure entirely the free navigation of the Rhine from its mouth upwards, by means of a convention made with the Batavian Republic.

2. The Deputation of the Empire have conſented that the principal navigable courſe of the Rhine, formerly called the Tahlveg as it has been fixed at various times by ſcientific perſons with common conſent, ſhall form the future boundary between Germany and France, from the place where, leaving the Duchy of Cleves, it enters into Holland under the name of the Wall. In the above Duchy, the canal which divides the Iſle of Buderich into two parts, ſhall be conſidered as the Thalveg. With regard to the iſlands in the Rhine, the propoſition that the iſlands ſituated to the right of the Thalweg ſhall remain or be ceded to the Empire; and thoſe to the left ſhall be ceded to the French Republic; this point is perfectly agreeable to the wiſhes of the Deputation. They make no difficulty therefore, to conſent to the ſucceeding propoſition relative to the part of the Rhine, which formerly conſtituted the boundary between Germany and France, viz. That the iſles ſituated on the right of the Thalveg which were previouſly in the indiſputed poſſeſſion of France, ſhall remain ſo in future, under condition of a ſimilar conceſſion in favour of the Empire and the Sovereign of Germany, with regard to the iſles ſituated on the left of the Thalvag, and which are now ſubject to Germany. They likewiſe agree to the new propoſition of the French Miniſters,—that the changes which may take place in the channel of the Rhine ſhall not in future change the rights of ſovereignty over the iſlands; that theſe ſhall remain henceforth in their preſent diviſion, ſubject, as they ſtand, to France and Germany, although it ſhould even happen that, by a change of the bed of the river, their relative poſition with regard to the Thalveg, might be changed. The private property of the iſles, and the free enjoyment of its produce ſhall of courſe belong to the preſent and future owners, with regard to the line of ſeparation through the Thalveg. In addition to theſe points, the neutrality of the navigation ſhall be ſcrupulouſly obſerved.

3. The Deputation of the Empire, or in order to diſcharge every duty which the important obligations they have to fulfil require, and animated with the moſt ſincere deſire as ſpeedy as poſſible to obtain peace for Germany, have reſolved, notwithſtanding the ſevere ſacrifices they have already made, to accede to the afflicting propoſitions of the French Plenipotentiaries—"That the fortreſs of Ehrenbreitſtein ſhall be demoliſhed after the concluſion of peace." This conſent, however, is given under the condition, ſine qua non et reſolutiva, that the French Government, on its ſide, ſhall cauſe to be demoliſhed all the fortified places on the right bank of the Rhine, and on the ſame ſide of the Thalveg, viz. Kehl, Caſſel, the Fort of Mars, and the iſle of St. Pierre that all theſe ſhall be given up to the Empire, and all claims to them, as well as to the other places on the ſame ſide ſolemnly renounced. This deputation of the Empire in adopting the reſolution to give up in future a bulwark which has hitherto been ſo uſeful, think themſelves entitled to demand (which is likewiſe conſiſtent with exiſting convention) that the blockade of Ehrenbreitſtein be immediately raized, and that the meaſures taken to prevent the inhabitants of the Thal from receiving proviſions be likewiſe diſcontinued.

4. With regard to the bridges eſtabliſhed for the purpoſes of commerce, they perſiſt to believe, as has been already obſerved in the notes, of the 18th of May and 19th of July, that permanent bridges on a river which ſerves as a boundary between two nations, cannot be conſidered ſimply as relating to commerce, but alſo as points of contract connected with political and military operations. Theſe motives have already prevented, in preceeding treaties of peace, the eſtabliſhment of bridges of the like. To this muſt be added that the bridge of Huningen would be only at the diſtance of half a league from that of Baſle; that it might touch on the right bank of Swiſs territories with the ſame facility as thoſe of the German Empire, ſince a part of the iſle des Condamines as well as the terra firma ſituated behind that iſland belongs to the canton of Baſle. With reſpect to the bridge between the two Briſcas, as thoſe ſort of bridges ought not, even in the opinion of the French miniſter, to be eſtabliſhed, but by the mutual conſent of the inhabitants of the banks, it may be ſaid, in oppoſition, that the inhabitants belonging to the houſe of Auſtria will not find this bridge either uſeful or neceſſary.—It is hoped then that the French Government will not inſiſt further on the eſtabliſhment of theſe bridges.

Domeſtic.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 25.

The diplomatic ſkill of the French is daily unfolding itſelf—The late correſpondence between Talleyrand Perigord and Mr Gerry, has added a new leaf to the ample page. We have certainly thought too lightly of French intrigues and French influence.—If the Directory have at their command a ſtrong party in this country, of which they make ſuch boaſt, is it not time that the conduct of this party ſhould be examined? It is a melancholy truth that ſuch a party has been formed in every country which has fallen a ſacrifice to their arms; and to ſuch parties, ſuch intentive diviſions, more than to their valor or numbers, have they owed their extenſive conqueſts.

Let us then examine the conduct of the party in America, who are ſuppoſed to be devoted to the views of France—Let a candid but ſtrict ſcrutiny of their actions and profeſſions be made and if they have been falſely accuſed we may think our country of all others, the moſt fortunate.

A ſingle inſtance of ſuch an examination, will at preſent be ſelected—which refers to the correſpondence abovementioned.

When the diſpatches from our envoys were firſt publiſhed, there were many perſons who accuſed the envoys of having been made the dupes of foreign agents, who were not countenanced either by Talleyrand Perigord, or by the Directory—Let it be aſked who theſe perſons were that made ſuch an accuſation—Did the unbiaſſed mind of an honeſt, upright American ever produce an unworthy ſentiment, of Gen. Pinckney or Mr. Marſhall? Every man will anſwer for himſelf—Was it not a French Party in America, by whom ſuch accuſations were made? Was any perſon ever heard to countenance, much leſs to believe ſuch an accuſation, excepting thoſe who have been conſtantly oppoſed to the Federal government? But if the French actually ſend their forces to attack us—ſay their partiſans—we will then ſhew our patriotiſm, we will join in defence of our country.

How far, let it be aſked, muſt they be permitted to extend their hoſtility before ſuch patriotiſm will be ſhewn? Very ſuſpicious would be the profeſſions of that man who would aſſiſt our enemies to calumniate, to abuſe, and plunder us, and then coolly ſay, that if we were actuall attacked, he would join in our defence.—If there yet remain a few among the oppoſers to our government, who are not actually devoted to the views of France, they ought to loſe no time in giving the moſt unequivocal proofs of their patriotiſm—a death-bed repentance comes with a very bad grace.

If the French armies (which God forbid) ſhould even ſecure a landing on the territory of the United States, it will then be aſked—Who has encouraged ſuch an attack? Who has led them to ſuppoſe that we are a divided people? Who has dared to ſay, that like the Dutch, the Swiſs and Venetians, we ſhall fall an eaſy prey to the haughty conquerers? Such queſtions are eaſier prevented, than owned.—It is always better to foreſee and avert danger, than to truſt to chance for its effects.

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Oct. 13. dtf.

PETER BLIGHT

HAS removed his Counting Houſe to his Houſe in the Northern Liberties near Nice Town, Germantown road, auguſt 21.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, October 16.

Number of deaths in this city for 24 hours ending Friday evening, 22.—20 of the fever. For the 24 hours ending Saturday evening, 16—12 of the fever.

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Number of deaths in this city for twenty-four hours ending Sunday evening, 18—16 of the fever.

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The accounts of the meeting of the two hoftile fleets in the Mediterranean cannot be queftioned. They are not only ftrongly corroborated, but rendered indubitable by coming at once from various parts of Spain, Portugal, Italy, Germany, France and England. We have accurasely compared dates and other circumftances, and can announce with certainty, that the Britifh fleet had gained a decifive glorious and important victory; and we only have to lament, that the gallant Nelfon does not live to enjoy thofe honours and rewards, which his diftinguifhed talents and exertions fo highly merit; and which his nation are wifely in the habit of beftowing with a liberality peculiar to itfelf, on thofe who render eminent fervices to the ftate. The confequences of this brilliant victory will be great. Perhaps to it we are to afcribe many important changes in the afpect of European politics, and the conduct of France towards us. The Pruffian minifter at Paris has fpiritedly demanded how far the Directory intend to befriend Kofciufko, the Polifh infurgent as they ftyle him. The Auftrian deputies at Raftadt have rejected with fcorn, the infolent terms which the French Minifters had propofed, and hoftilities will fhortly recommence. The Emperor of Ruffia has fent another fquadron to reinforce the fleets of England. The embargo laid on American fhips is taken off, and the moft pacific and forbearing difpofition is profeffed. "Faithful to the intereft of the United States, and conformably to the wifhes of the French nation," the Directory decrees the following arrete:

Art. I. That the embargo laid on the American veffels fhall be taken off.

Art. II. The Minifter of Marine and Colonies, is charged with the prefent decree, which fhall not be publifhed. We are in the poffeffion of the lateft French and Engliih papers, and fhall continue to give intereiting details.

—

MADAME BUONAPARTE.

The connection between Buonaparte and Barras, the French Director, arofe from the following circumftance: Barras conceived a ftrong partiality for the fortune and perfon of a mulatto widow, who married a fecond time to a French nobleman. Barras foon contrived to fend the nobleman into the other world, and obtained poffeffion of his widow. In time Barras grew tired of her, and offered to procure Buonaparte military promotion if he would marry her. Buonaparte had no delicate repugnance, but readily clofed with the propofal; and by the intereft of Barras, was fent with a command to Italy. In confequence of this humane and delicate arrangement, the mulatto widow is now Madame Buonaparte, and her hufband the arbiter of Italy. [Eng. paper]

—

A London Paper fays—Tom Paine has fallen into the moft perfect contempt at Paris—he is excluded all society, and fhunned even by his compeers, Muir, Stone, &c—He derives a fmall allowance from fome of the public prints, which he expends in liquor—he is feldom fober.

BOSTON, October 11.

—

COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATION.

Extract of a letter from "Gottenburg, dated July 25th, 1798, to the editor.

"The duties on goods imported in, or exported from Sweden, in foreign veffels, are 40 per cent higher than on thofe in national bottoms. Our conful M. Elias Backman, made all his exertions and prevailed upon this government to *reduce* the fame for American veffels at only 10 per cent above Swediih veffels; infomuch ours are now enjoying an advantage of 30 per cent they pay lefs than all other foreign nations.

"This advantage is peculiar to Gottenburg, which befides is a free port. When the goods imported for home confumptions the duties above mentioned are due. When the goods are intended to be re-exported, they are ftored in public magazines, and liable to a fingle duty of 1-4 per cent of the value for recognition.

"Rum is admitted when directly imported in veffels belonging to the United State of America; or in Swediih veffels.

"You know that in addition to thefe advantages, Gottenburg being fituated at the entrance of the Cattegat, fronting the North Sea. No found duty is to be paid, and the dangers of navigation are much lefs feared.

"This port is always furniihed with every kind of produce of the Baltic; and American cargoes are fold eafily. The Eaft India company have in their ftores, a conftant affortment of dry goods, china and teas.

"A regular American trading veffel, could make three voyages a year at Gettenburg; and no danger of cruifers paffing North about."

—

The above letter contained in a poftfcript, the following intelligence.

"On our paffage to this place, we fpoke in the Cattegat, the brig Orlando, captain Henderfon, who has fince arrived at Copenhagen.

"Sweden is very quiet; the young king is beloved, and expected fhortly at Gottenburg, preparations are making for his reception.

"Some internal and military difturbances, prevail in Ruffia; no ftranger is admitted there; a line of troops is fpread over the limits of that empire. It is reported here that the emperor was killed; but no confirmation of it.

"The mail of this day brings the news of the negociation at Seltz being broke up; Francois de Neufchateau fet off for Paris, and count Cobenzel for Vienna. The Congrefs of Raftadt was to break up alfo, and there is a profpect of war again between Germany and France. This intelligence is dated Frankfort 9th, and Raftadt 8th July."

The Danes and Swedes, have eight fail of men of war out a cruifing, and are determined to protect their trade againft the French.

—

Report having been circulated that the United States frigate Conftitution had failed from the Chelapeak with a fickly crew, we are authorifed to ftate that fhe was to fail from Hampton Road, the firft fair wind after the 27th and that the officers and crew were in perfect health.

—

On Thurfday evening, one Bembridge, a young man refiding at Dartmouth, who had for fome time paft difcovered an attachment to Miis Ruffel, daughter of Mr. Ruffel of that place, went to Mr. Ruffel's houfe about nine o'clock, entered the room where the family were fitting, and expreffed a wifh to fpeak to Miis Ruffel. This Mrs. Ruffel refufed, and expreffed her difpleafure at his attention to her daughter. This the villain probably expected, for having provided himfelf with a long butcher's knife, he took an opportunity immediately after, and buried it with the moft favage violence in the bofom of the unfortunate girl, who almoft inftantly expired. The wretch then ftabbed himfelf in two places, but we believe not mortally. Affiftance was called; he was immediately taken into cuftody, and will doubtlefs fuffer the proper vengeance of the law for his diabolical attrocity.

—

PITTSFIELD, Oct. 10.

We are credibly informed that Mr. Lyon and his fon; Jadah Spooner his printer, and Anthony Haiwell printer in Bennington, are arreited for fedition, and carried before the Diftrict Court of the United States now fitting in Rutland. It is faid Mr. Lyon applied for counfel, to two attornies from Bennington, his particular friends, but they declined. Alas! that thofe men, who could rife from their beds "at dead of night, that folemn hour" and, with the firing of cannons welcome Lyon on his return from Congrefs, fhould refufe him their aiffiftance in an hour of diftrefs. Alas! for Jocobin depravity, and Sans-Culotte friendfhip.

—

DEDHAM. October 11,

Plague on board the Conftitution.

Laft evening we were informed, a veffel arrived at Boiton, which brought news, that the plague had been communicated from a Spaniih veffel to the Conftitution—that the Firft Lieutenant, the Captain's fon, and upwards of twenty of the crew have died, and that the life of the Captain was difpaired of. We hope this is nothing but a report.

—

NEWPORT, October 9.

—

COMMUNICATIONS.

When Talleyrand undertakes in his laft note to Mr. Gerry to *contraft* the conduct of the two governments, it would feem that Mr. Gerry had at laft really given him the *decceur* to *burlefque* the "terrible republic." In his furvey of the conduct of France, he has completely defcribed the forbearance of the American government; In the *pretended violence* of the American government he has difplayed a juft picture of the conduct of France.

—

The American editors in their remarks on the recent correfpondence between Mr. Gerry and Talleyrand, feem totally at a lofs to difcover what the French miniiter means—and it muft be confeffed that this confufion arifes in a great degree from the confufed manner in which he has expreffed himfelf—One editor fuppofes that the firmneis of our government has at laft wrought a pacific change in the policy of France, and founds this opinion on Talleyrand's *anxiety* to negociate, and the *forrow* he expreffes at the profpect of hoftilities—We may, however, fafely rely, that this pretended *anxiety* and *forrow* are not the *working of a contrite fpirit*. Talleyrand is no doubt ftung to the foul at the difclofure of his infamy and corruption; and the gloomy difcontent of his mind appears to pervade his correfpondence; but we have more reafon to fuppofe that this ftate of mind would increafe his *malignity*, than engenders remorafe. This malignity will *difguife* at the fame time that it *embitters* the draught that is preparing for us. We ought to believe *every thing* fooner than the profeffions of the French government: We ought to expect *any thing* fooner than the fulfilment of their promiies. They muft have loft, before this time, all hope of dividing the people of this country—Their only object will now be to *annoyus*, and in purfuit of this object they will probably attempt to take us by furprize. The fpirit of the people, and the energy of our government is about to difappoint them. They have long "cultivated peace with fincerity"—We are now preparing "to vindicate our rights with firmneis."

—

Laft week letters were received in this town by way of Madeira, from on board the fhip Samiramas, Jacob Smith, commander on her paffage from Canton, dated 23 days after her failing; at which time fhe was up with the Cape de Verds Iflands; all well on board, and had feen no cruizers of any nation.

☞ The Health Office is kept open night and day, at the City Hall, where every neceffary convenience is procured for removing the fick and burying the dead.

WILLIAM ALLEN.

Health Office, September 29.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, *OCTOBER* 17.

Extract of a letter from S. Bourne, Efq. Conful General of the United States at Amfterdam, dated July 29, 1798, to the Secretary of State.

"PRIOR to the departure of the laft American veffel in our port, I beg leave to inclofe you a tranfcript from a Dutch gazette of this day, containing a late arrette of the Emperor of Ruffia, relative to French property.

The tranfcript above referred to.

"His Ruffian majefty has, according to official account, given the following law, under date of 11th of June:

"Being informed that the French have laid attachment on all veffels loaded with Ruffian goods, even laying in neutral ports; in confequence of which, We order, that in all Ruffian ports an attachment will be laid on all French merchandizes, without taking any notice in what veffels they may be loaded, or to whom the faid merchandizes belong."

Upon which Mr. Bourne remarks, That the arrette of the French government, which has given rife to the above order, and to which it refers, he does not recollect to have feen: but that the tranfcript feem to bear the mark of authenticity.

—

Amidft the general diftreis which has pervaded the Continent during the prefent feafon, the mind dwells with pleafure on the conipicuous inftances of benevolence and liberal benefaction by which the more fortunate claifs of citizens, and the men of wealth, as a body, have ev ry where diftinguifhed themfelves. Such inftances of fympathy, united with the will to gratify it, reflect unfading luftre on the individual, enlarge or diffipate narrow views, elevate the public fentiment, and extend and illuftrate the national glory.

—

There is little doubt that *Condict* and *Kitchell* are elected to repreient New-Jerfey in the next Congrefs.

—

A fine floop of war, called the *Portfmouth*, building at Portfmouth (N. H.) under a government contract, to carry 22 nines on one deck, will be launched in the courfe of two or three weeks.

—

FEDERAL ELECTION.

Notwithftanding in the middle ftates, a Leib and a Livingiton, have been returned to Congrefs by the arts of faction, it is pleafing to find, that in the extremities of the Union, men feem to be returning to a right fenfe of their political dignity. In New-Hampfhire the federal phalanx of their laft repreientation, is unanimouily re-elected. In Georgia numerous indications preient themfelves of a radical reformation. The following merits notice for its bluntneis, and point.

Extract from the preientments of the Grand Jury of Glynn county at their laft Term.

We preient as a grievance of the firft magnitude the oppofition of our repreientatives in Congrefs to the wife meafures of the Executive, and lament that fuch conduct fhould fo materially injure this country.

—

Charleiton, Sept. 27.

Yefterday the United States brig *General Pinckney*, intended to mount 14 guns. and to be employed as a cutter to this port, was launched from the fhip yard of Mr. William Pritchard. The brig Unanimity, and the Britifh fhip Boiton, lying in the ftream, fired falutes on the occafion,

—

On the 23d inft. a machine houfe on the plantation of Henry Middleton, Efq. was ftruck by lightening. Fifteen negroes were killed on the fpot, and feven wounded. The mother of one of the negroes killed, on being told of the affair, was fo overpowered by the relation, that fhe inftantly expired.

The following is the letter which MR. GERRY *received from* TALLEYRAND PERIGORD, *before his departure from Paris:*

PARIS, *4th Thermidor, (July 22.)*

PLEASE fir, to permit me to lay particular ftreis on the two laft paragraphs of your anfwer of the 2d inftant to my letter of the 24th Meffidor. Eafy as it may be to rectify the preceding ones, to attempt it would be retracing to no purpoie into the circle of digreffions. It is but natural that I fhould feel what, under the exiting circumftances, you imagine you may owe to your government, and this conifideration would alone fuffice to ftop me, if I fet a leis value on the attainment of a conciliation.

You again obferve to me, that the government of the United States has invariably been difpoied to fettle by arbitration the differences that fubfift between the two republics. This new aiffurance, at a moment when it holds out the appearance of hoftilities, cannot but moderate their effects; but let a ficere, loyal, and truly friendly act ipecially realize thefe difpoiitions. Though they are far from being very prominent in the anfwers of the Preiident to the addreiies that have been preiented to to him from the different parts of the United States, it is a pleafure to me to diicover in thefe expreiiions nothing but political expediency.

I do not, however, augur leis favourably of the real intentions which you profeis in its name, and I would not have requeited you to guarantee the firft proof which it fhall be willing to give of thefe intentions, if the executive diricory, that was ready to receive you, had not adopted a fixed reiolution in that reipect. A negociation may be renewed at Paris. where I flatter myielf you experienced nothing but tokens of friendihip, and where a friendly and honourable reception fhall always await an envoy who poiiiies your good qualities.

I am ignorant, moreover, fir, why you ihould fay that it is neceiiary to lop off from this negociation every preliminary reference to a loan, and every explanation reipecting the ipeech delivered by the Preiident. Do but take the trouble to peruie the propoiitions which I tranimitted to you on the 13th of June, and which contain all the ideas of the French government, and you cannot diicover a word in them that juiifies your recurring to thoie two queiiions. An odious intrigue had got hold of the dignity of the buiineis; the dignity of the government could not brook this interference, nor would it iuffer the purity of its views to be degraded by iuch an aiociation.

As to the preliminary meaiures which you have iuggeited ir, the government has already anticipated your wiihes—informations which they have lately received, acquaint them, it is true that acts of violence have been committed againft the commerce and the citizens of the United States, in the Antilles and on the coaft. Do them but the juitice to believe, that they need only to be informed of the facts in order to diiavow all the proceedings that were contrary to the laws of the republic, or to its deciiions. Theie grievances are about to be redreiied, and orders are going out to the iflands, to reduce every thing to its legal limits, till the moment arrives when a friendly arrangement between France and the United States ihall have reipectively reeitabliihed the two countries in the enjoyment of their treaties.

This moment ir, cannot arrive too ioon. I cannot ceaie to regret that you have been io reluctant to forward it, convinced as I always am, that you enjoyed full powers to that effect.

Accept my beft wiihes for your happy voyage, and the aiurance of my perfect conideration.

C. M. TALLEYRAND PERIGORD.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

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HALIFAX, *Sept.* 15.

Thurfday evening the Prevoyant frigate returned here from a cruize, and brought in with her the fhip Bernftorff, laden with fugar; fhip Little Mary, with Molaiies and fugar; brig Free Maion, ditto; brig William, ditto; and ichooner Harriet, with fugar and ome cafh. Theie five veiiels were part of a fleet of upwards of 50 fail, from from the Havannah, convoyed by three or four armed American veiiels, which the Prevoyante fell in with on the 26th ult. in long 79, lat. 29, bound for different ports in America. Three of them are under Daniih colours.

Yeiterday arrived his majeity's ihip Thetis, from a cruize.

Sunday arrived his majeity's iloop Lynx, capt. Hall, and Driver, capt. Seater.

Tueiday arrived his majeity's packet Princeis Royal, capt. Skinner, in ix days from New-York.

The privateer fitted out at Liverpool, in this province, has taken a Spaniih brig, which has arrived at Liverpool, laden with cocoa and cotton.

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Boiton, Oct. 17.

This day arrived ihip Franklin, Chaiiee, from St. Peterfburg. Sailed 16th June, in co. with the ihips American, Henihaw, for New-York; Minerva, Gardner, for New-Bedford, parted with them in lat 53, N. long 37, W. in a gale; failed ame day, brig Ruthy, Simmons, for Boiton. Left there ihips John, Ingraham, of Charleiton, to ail in ten days; Sally, Lovel of Boiton, to ail in 12 days; Lucy, Meaks, Salem, do 52 days; Four Sifters, Ray, Beverly, do 12 days, Neptune, Weit, Providence, do 7 days; Joieph, Felt, New York, do 4 days; brigs Neptune, Barr, Salem, to ail in 10 days; George, Howland, Philadelphia, do 8 days; ——, Jenkins, Newburyport, do 12 days; iloop Nancy, ——, Salem, do 12 days. Left Elfineur the 15th July, under convoy of three Engliih iloops of war, with the Engliih fleet parted with them in the North Sea the 25th of July. In lat 45, N. long 48, W. ipoke brig Rainbow, Gardner, 52 days out from Gottenburg, bound to New-York, all well. In lat. 42, N. long 64, W. ipoke with a fiihing ichr bound to the Cape, who informed that he had ipoke the ame day, with the ihip Commerce, from St Ubes, bound to Newburyport, out 12 weeks, ihe had, in a gale of wind the 24th Aug. loit the captain and two of her maits.

Same day arrived, ichr Joa, captain James Whalan, 53 days from Hamburg. Left there Auguit 16th ihips Ocean, Coffin, New-York: Carrolton, Gardner, Baltimore, to ail in a few days; Abigail Hammond, Boiton; Albemarle Marichalk, New-York; Arethuia, Guthrie, New-York; Mary, Nye, Baltimore; Liberty Ramage, Philadelphia; Charlotte, Grenfield, juit arrived in the river from New York; brigs Nancy, Field, Boiton; ——, M'Keever, Philadelphia; —— & Betiy, of Salem, in the river; ichrs Phenix, Gale, Boiton; Iiabella, Jones, do. and ihip John, Putnam, Salem. The brig Hazard, Roberts, ailed 12 days before capt. W. for Boiton. Spoke Oct. 2. long. 56 W. ihip Four Sifters, Rev. 63 days out from Elfineur, bound to Beverly.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

WE whoie names are hereunto ubicribed, reiidents at the Camp (Maiter's Place) on behalf of ourielves and the other perions there, who voted at the election, on Tueiday laft, by whom we are individually authorized; do (in refutation of certain groundleis reports ipread about to the prejudice of the Committee, and others amongit us, and injuitice to ourielves) declare with the fulleit and ftricteit truth, that no kind of perfuaiion was uied with any of us to give our votes in favor of one ide or party, on that occaiion, more than another—but that having been ieveral years acquainted with the characters of thoie we ipported, and having conulted amongit ourielves, we gave our votes according to our beit judgment, without hope or fear, perfuaiion or intereit.

John Zeller,	*William M'Mills,*
Philip Warner,	*Samuel Hyndman.*
Daniel Roberts,	*John Hatcher,*
John Burton,	*Thomas Coffinger,*
St. John Harvey,	*Thomas Balagh,*
Benjamin Dudley,	*John Dowill,*
James Matthews.	

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT.

For the 17th October.

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ADMITTED.

Ann Giles	Donald M'Donald
James Grant	Sarah M'Curdy

DIED.

Nancy Regan	James Grant
John Daily	Sarah M'Curdy

Remaining in the Hoipital 76, 33 of whom are on the recovery.

Interred from city and ifuburbs 7
City Hoipital 4

Total 11

PHILIP S. PHYSICK.

CHRISTOPHER DARRAH, *Steward.*

By order of the Board of Managers.

WILLIAM JONES, *Preiident.*

Atteit, TIMOTHY PAXSON, *Clerk.*

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TWENTY-SEVEN new caies of the prevailing fever, reported for the laft 24 hours by 15 phyiicians.

List of all the Burials in the ieveral Grave Yards of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, as taken from the books kept by Clergymen, Sextons, &c.

[Collected for the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES, by ROBERT PAXTON.]

Names of the Burial Grounds.	*Adults.*	*Children.*
Chriit Church	0	0
St. Peter's	0	0
St. Pauls	0	0
Firit Preibyterian	1	0
Second Preibyterian	0	0
Third Preibyterian	0	0
Scots Preibyterian	0	0
Aiociate Church	1	0
St. Mary's Church	0	0
Trinity Church	2	1
Friends'	1	0
Free Quakers'	2	0
Swedes'	2	0
German Lutheran	1	0
German Reformed Preibyterian	0	0
Moravians'	0	0
Baptiits'	0	0
Methodiits'	0	0
Univerialiits'	0	0
Jews'	0	0
City Hoipital	11	3
Kenington	2	0
Coates's	0	0
Total for the laft 24 hours	23	1

A French Claiical & Mathematical SCHOOL.

WILL be opened on Monday the 22d. inftant at that large commodious room formerly occupied by Mr. Leo in Norris's Alley, No. 15, nearly oppoiite the City Tavern; under the direction of Meiirs. Smith and Chandler both of liberal education, and long experienced in their reipective profeiiions—As they intend under the patronage of a diicerning public, permanently to eitabliih themielves in this undertaking their whole ituay and attention will be devoted to the improvement of their pupils.—Theie will be conducted upon the lateit and moit approved plans, through a complete courie of academical ituies, or theie parts only that may be pointed out, as more immediately adapted to their particular views in life—Certain portions of their time will be aiigned for geography hiitory, extracts, compoiition, and declamations in French and Engliih, in order to form early habits of writing and ipeaking with propriety—Viiits from parents and literary characters, tendering to excite a ipirit of emulation, will be gratefully received. The hours of ituy are from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M.

They offer to tranilate the Engliih, French, Spaniih and Portugueie languages; and to draw in their proper modes and ityle, all kinds of writing, whether legal, commercial, or epiitolary.

The firit Monday in November, they alio propoie to open an evening ichool for French bookkeeping, ivrveying and navigation, of which they have a practical as well as theoretical knowledge. As a number of French gentlemen will attend, the itudents of their language, by continually converiing with them, as well as their teachers, will acquire, along with the principles, a facility of expreiiion.

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AVIS AUX FRANCOIS :

Meiir's *Chandler* et *Smith* ont l'honneur de prevenir MM les Francois quils ie proposent d'établir une Academie en Norris alley, No. 15; preique vis-a-vis la Bourie; dans laquelle on enieignera la langue Latine, Angloiie et Francoiie: l'Arithmetique, la tenue des livres, la Geographie et les Mathematiques.

On fait auiii toutes ioites de traductions dans les dites langues: et donne leçons chez les particuliers.

Qu'on l'addreiie a l'hotel de Mr. Vallette au coin de 4eme rue et Cherry alley.

October 17. cod tf

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED laft night, a ieconi time, from the Marine Camp, *David Luper*, a fifer.—He had when he went away, a plain blue jacket a dark veit, light-blue overalls, a round hat, which had been bound with yellow, and which he had ripped off in his firit deiertion, and a pair of new ihoes. he is a Carpenter by trade, has grey eyes, iandy hair ialiow complexion and a notch in his upper lip. His back is ituil iore from a flogging he got a few days ago. He may be diicovered by his fifeing, as he plays extremely well.

W. W. BURROWS Major Com. of the Marine Corps.

October 17.

☞ *The Subscribers to this Gazette residing in, and near Germantown, are respectfully informed, that their papers will be forwarded (daily) to Mr. Samuel Richardet, in Germantown; where a list of their names will be left.*

Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of remarkably fine MADEIRA WINE fit for immediate uie, and at a reduced price—For ale by JAMES YARD.

july 26. cots

60

760

PROPOSALS,

BY THE

Insurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE against FIRE, on Dwelling-Houses, Ware-Houses, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in such Buildings) distant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Insurances, on hazards of the first class, will be undertaken at a promium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous risques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumstances, seldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in some instances, where the property insured is not only in itself extra hazardous, but rendered still more so by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raised according to circumstances.

Houses and Ware-Houses, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of stone or brick, well constructed, so as to be guarded as well as may be against fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the first class, and may be insured to their full value.

Also Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in casks, bales, or packages, deposited in such buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this sum is required to be insured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumstances.

II. Insurances will also be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the risque. But it is not easy to arrange these under particular heads or classes, so as to describe each with the necessary accuracy. Each case must therefore be decided upon according to the circumstances attending it; and these circumstances will, in general, appear from the description accompanying the application.

Buildings partly constructed of brick or stone, are preferable to these wholly wooden. And in both cases, the stile of building, how they are occupied, how they are situated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are considerations to be taken into view. And with respect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are exposed, either to commence or to increase an accidental fire, and their liability in such state to receive damage by wet, or by sudden and hasty removal, or to be stolen in time of confusion and hurry, are all circumstances of weight; and the premiums must be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditions are to be understood by the parties.

1st. The Insurance is not binding till the stipulated premium be paid; but it shall be deemed effectual from the time of such payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately signed or not.

2d. Insurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expense than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumstances continuing the same as they were understood by the Insurers at the time the former insurance was made; but the payment of the premium is essential to such renewal; and if the party insured suffers any time to elapse after the expiration of the former insurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not insured during such time; nor can the insurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former insurance. The subject of insurance may nevertheless be open to treaty for a new insurance.

3d. If any other insurance be made on the same property; it must be made known at the time of application, otherwise the policy made on such application will be void.

4th. Goods held in trust, or on consignment, may be insured as such in a separate policy; but they are not to be considered as insured otherwise.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loss or damage occasioned by any foreign invasion, or by any military or usurped force or by reason of any civil commotion; or occasioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongst the property insured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promissory Notes, are not included in any insurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curiosities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be considered as insured unless particularly mentioned and by special agreement.

7th. No insurance will be made for a shorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than seven years. Persons choosing to insure for seven years shall be allowed one year's premium by way of discount: One third of a years premium shall be abated in like manner on an insurance for three years.

8th. Losses sustained by fire on property insured, shall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A description of the property to be insured will be expected with each application, to be made by a master carpenter and signed by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for insurance, and attested before a Notary or principal Magistrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With respect to Houses and other Buildings.

1st. The site and position; describing the street or road on or near which the building stands; its contiguity to water, and other circumstances relative to the extinguishment of fire in case of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are established, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, stone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outside walls as inside or partition walls, and their respective height and thickness; the style of the roof and of what materials; how secured by battlements or party walls; what kind of access to the top of the house and to the chimnies; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of deposit for ashes.

3d. The dimensions of the building and how divided, and the style in which it is finished so as to enable indifferent persons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in case of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling house, or for any other, and for what purpose; also an estimate of the value of the house or building independent of the ground.

4th. The situation with respect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at least one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that distance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwise: whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles used, or usually deposited in the house, or within the distance aforesaid, and of what kind.

Respecting *goods* in Houses, Warehouses, &c.

1. A general description of the building in which they are kept will be expected, similar in all respects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Insurance on the buildings themselves.

2. A description of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in casks or other packages, or opened; and whether displayed in whole pieces or in the usual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general estimate of the value of each kind proposed to be insured; but in the last particular minuteness of description is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable spirits, sulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glass, china ware or porcelain, especially unpacked; Looking glasses, jewelery; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by sudden removal or by moistures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters post paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Insurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be answered.

By order of the Board,
EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*

Office of the Insurance Company *of* North America; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.
Feb. 14. 1amtf

Mills, Portage, &c.

TO BE LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

TO be leased, for a term not less than three, nor more than seven years, a VALUABLE PROPERTY at the Seneca-Falls, in the county of Onondago, and state of New-York, on the Banks of the Seneca-river, two miles west of the Cayuga-ferry, and eleven miles east of Geneva.

This establishment consists of an excellent grist mill, saw mill, dwelling house, barn, and a portage or carrying place, with between thirty and forty acres of land, under good improvement, and as much more in the vicinity, as may be required for future improvement.

The grist mill is a handsome, new and well finished building, of 50 by 30 feet, 3 stories high and furnished with a run of excellent Burr stones and another of Esopus' stones, of the best quality—and the most approved boults, &c. calculated to make all the different qualities of flour for exportation or for home consumption: It is accessible by water from every part of the Cayuga lake and Seneca-river, as well as from the Seneca-lake—and from its situation, commands a very extensive and encreasing custom: The stream on which it stands, being the outlet of the Seneca-lake, the mill can never be in want of water; and as it has been kept working during the severest season of the last winter, it is not liable to be impeded by frost:

The saw mill is also new, situated on the same stream, now furnished with an ample stock of logs, of which a supply may at all times be procured by land or water, of the best quality:

The dwelling house is well calculated for the use of the miller, is new, and sufficiently large: The barn is about 40 feet square, and entirely new:

The portage is 3-4ths of a mile in length, along the Seneca-falls—over which were passed in the last year, nearly two hundred boats with their contents; this object is already productive of a handsome income, which must be increasing and permanent:

Among the many advantages of this situation, must be numbered the fertility of the surrounding country—being the best improved part of the county of Onondaga—the concentration of intercourse by land and water, the Geneseee stateroad passing through it, as well as all water carriage to Geneva, and the counties of Ontario and Steuben; which renders it a most eligible stand for a Store or Tavern—The river and lakes abound in fish and fowl, and the country with deer and other game.

Besides the mills already erected at this place, it is calculated for any additional water works that may be found necessary—Fulling mill, bark mill tannery, forges, &c. may be erected at a small expence—Iron ore may be brought in boats from the Cayuga lake; and it is thought to abound in the neighborhood.

The stock on hand will be sold to the lessee, and the cattle, utensils, smith's forge, &c. may be sold or let the premises.

If a purchase should offer for the whole or an undivided part of the premises it will be sold.

For terms of sale or lease, apply to mr. WILHELMUS MYNDERSE, at the Seneca falls, or to the subscriber, at Schenectady.

STEPHEN N. BAYARD.
june 25 2aw2m

Federal Mills,

ADJOINING Georgetown, and the City of Washington, will be offered at Public Sale, on the 10th day of September next, at the Union Tavern, if not previously sold at Private sale.

Those mills in point of situation for business and natural advantages are generally admitted to be equal to any in America. The Merchant Mill is a large brick house, eighty feet by fifty, almost new, in which are erected four pair of Burr millstones with elevators, hopperboys and bolting cloths, completely finished and constructed in such a manner that the whole of the mills may manufacture flour at the same time. The country mill which is erected near the other, is entirely new, a strong stone building, containing one pair of stones, and built in such a manner that the second pair may be put up with little expence. This mill is conveniently finished, and calculated to carry on extensively, country work, of which it gets a constant supply. There is belonging to the said mills 27¼ acres of land, the whole of which will be sold with the mills.

One third of the purchase money will be required in sixty days from the day of sale, and for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH E. ROWLES,
Surviving partner of
JOSEPH E. ROWLES & Co.
Georgetown, july 13. 23—3awts

LANDING,

At South Street wharf, the cargo of the ship Connecticut, from Batavia—

About 300 tons of Java Coffee,
of the growth of 1794 and 1795
60 tons of Java Sugar,
In cannisters—for sale by
PETER BLIGHT,
WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,
150 hhds. choice Jamaica Sugars
Jamaica rum in hhds
Brandy 1st and 4th proof in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks
Madeira in pipes
Old Batavia Arrack
july 2 §

FOR SALE,

A FARM on the road leading to State Island, within four and an half miles of Philadelphia, containing 45 acres in the highest state of cultivation—25 acres of which is meadow, the remainder upland. There are on the premises, a new frame House and Barn, with an excellent kilchen garden, containing a great number of frit Trees.—Immediate possession will be given.

For terms apply to
Thomas W. Francis,
july 18. No. 98 South Third street.

To be Let,

An airy three Story Brick House,

ON the South side of Filbert Street, between Eighth and Ninth street, formerly occupied as the Surveyor General's Office—Enquire at No. 111, Chesnut Street.
august 10 eo5t

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia the 28th day of May, 1796, laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that purpose—That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties and rates following, viz.

	dolls.
For and upon every coach	15
upon every chariot	12
upon every post chariot	12
upon every post chaise	12
upon every phæton, with or without top	9
upon every coachee	9
upon other carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glasses, or curtains	9
upon four-wheel carriages, having frame posts and tops, with steel springs	6
upon four-wheel top carriages, with wooden or iron springs on jacks	3
upon curricles with tops	3
upon chaises with tops	3
upon chairs with tops	3
upon sulkies with tops	3
upon other two wheel top carriages	3
upon two wheel carriages with steel or iron springs	3
For and upon all other two wheel carriages	2
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars	2

The Collector of the revenue of the first division of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania, will attend daily until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on carriages, at Germantown, on the Main street, a little above the sign of the King of Prussia, of which all persons possessed of such carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

To all retail dealers in wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licenses will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of wines in a less quantity, or in less quantities, than 30 gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing spirituous liquors in less quantities than twenty gallons, at the same time and at the same place, by

JAMES ASH,
Collector of the 1st division of the 1st Survey of the district of Pennsylvania.
Office of Inspection at Germantown, 22d August, 1798.

☞ Every denomination of Stamps to be had at said office.

☞ The Stamp Press is removed to the Office of Inspection in Germantown, on the Main street, a little above the sign of the King of Prussia,—where attendance will be given for the accommodation of those who wish any instruments stamped, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
augusta 22

For Sale at Public Auction,

ON THE PREMISES,

FOUR LOTS on Harper and Keith's wharf, in Alexandria, on the 26th day of October next, if not sold at private sale before that time. One of these lots is near the end of the wharf, twenty feet beyond which the water is two fathoms deep, about forty feet out three fathoms, fifty feet out the water is four fathoms, and grows deeper until it comes to the channel, which is about seventy feet from the end of the wharf. There is as much dirt belonging to the bank as will level the wharf, which may want raising about a foot near the end. There is in this sale an half acre lot very fit for a tavern; it is well watered, and an excellent stand for that business. This property will be sold for ready money, and altogether or separate, as may best suit the purchaser; it lays on the lower side of Alexandria, which is now improving very fast. A sketch of the ground may be seen in the hands of the Printer hereof. For terms at private sale, apply to WM. HARTSHORNE, or to the subscriber, in Alexandria.

JOHN HARPER.
september 3 1aw8w

Wants Employment,

A YOUNG MAN, who has served a regular apprenticeship to the mercantile business in this city, wishes to engage in a Counting house or office, writes a good hand and understands accounts, can be well recommended and security given if required. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.
june 21 3awtf

Bakenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently dixided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Chesnut treet.
ebruary 2. eodtf

Patent Ploughs,

TO be sold for cash by Joseph Salter at Atsion Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jesse Evans, Lumberton. Those who have used them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require less team, break the ground better, are kept in order at less expence and are sold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much simplified and consists of but one piece of cast iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with screws and taken off at pleasure.

Patent rights for vending with instructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the subscriber No. 212 North Front-street.

Who has for Sale;
Or to Lease for a term of Years,
A number of valuable tracts of Land, well situated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, mostly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon state of Pennsylvania. Those who may incline to view them will please to apply to John Canan esq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold.
july 17 2awtf

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, NO. ELEVENTH-STREET,
18 Bags Fresh Cloves.
Willings & Francis.
june 29. dtf

AN ACT

For the relief of the Refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That to satisfy the claims of certain persons claiming lands under the resolutions of Congress, of the twenty-third of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and the thirteenth of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, as refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia, the Secretary for the Department of War, be, and is hereby authorized and directed to give notice in one or more of the public papers of each of the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, New-York, New-Hampshire and Pennsylvania, to all persons having claims under the said resolutions, to transmit to the War-office, within two years after the passing of this act, a just and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no other persons shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act, than those of the following descriptions, or their widows and heirs, viz. First, those heads of families, and single persons, not members of any such families, who were residents in one of the provinces aforesaid, prior to the fourth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, and who abandoned their settlements, in consequence of having given aid to the United Colonies or States, in the revolutionary War against Great-Britain, or with intention to give such aid, and continued in the United States, or in their service, during the said war, and did not return to reside in the dominions of the king of Great-Britain, prior to the twenty-fifth of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. Secondly, the widows and heirs of all such persons as were actual residents, as aforesaid, who abandoned their settlements, as aforesaid, and died within the United States, or in their service during the said war: and thirdly, all persons who were members of families at the time of their coming into the United States, and who during the war, entered into their service.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the proof of the several circumstances necessary to entitle the applicants to the benefits of this act, may be taken before a judge of the supreme or district court of the United States, or a judge of the supreme or superior court, or the first justice or first judge of the court of common pleas or county court of any State.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That at the expiration of fifteen months from and after the passing of this act, and from time to time thereafter, it shall be the duty of the Secretary for the Department of War, to lay such evidence of claims as he may have received, before the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, and with them, proceed to examine the testimony, and give their judgment what quantity of land ought to be allowed to the individual claimants, in proportion to the degree of their respective services, sacrifices and sufferings, in consequence of their attachment to the cause of the United States; allowing to those of the first class a quantity not exceeding one thousand acres; and to the last class, a quantity not exceeding one hundred, making such intermediate classes as the resolutions aforesaid, and distributive justice, may, in their judgment require, and make report thereof, to Congress. And in case any such claimant shall have sustained such losses and sufferings, or performed such services for the United States, that he cannot justly be classed in any one general class, a separate report shall be made of his circumstances, together with the quantity of land that ought to be allowed him, having reference to the foregoing ratio: *Provided,* that in considering what compensation ought to be made by virtue of this act, all grants except military grants, which may have been made by the United States, or individual States, shall be considered at the just value thereof, at the time the same were made, respectively, either in whole or in part, as the case may be, a satisfaction to those who may have received the same: *Provided also,* that no claim under this law, shall be assignable until after report made to Congress, as aforesaid, and until the said lands be granted to the persons entitled to the benefit of this act.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That all claims in virtue of said resolutions of Congress, which shall not be exhibited as aforesaid, within the time by this act limited, shall forever thereafter be barred.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved, April 7, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.
Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

☞ *Pursuant to the above Act,* Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims under the resolutions of Congress, of the 23d of April, 1783, and the 13th of April, 1785, to transmit to the War-Office within two years after the passing of the said Act, *viz.* the 7th day of April, 1798, a just and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

In the proof of Claims, a strict attention must be paid to the requisitions of the 2d and 3d Sections of the Act.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.
july 19 3aw6w

AURORA OFFICE,

October 10, 1798.

Reports having been circulated that THE AURORA was not to be re-published.—The public are hereby respectfully informed that the want of hands alone has prevented its republication several days ago; but that such arrangements are now making as will assure the appearance of the paper in the course of the present, or the first week of the next month.
s 8t

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a certain person swindled from me on the first inst. by giving me in lieu thereof a forged check on the Bank of North America, a note of that date, drawn in my favour by Mr. John Travis; and payable in six months, for three thousand four hundred and fifty seven dollars and forty-six cents. ALL persons are desired not to receive any transfer of it, as it will not be paid by either the drawer or endorser unless recovered by law.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Race Street.
august 6.

This Day Published,
And for sale at the Office of the Editor, No. 119 Chesnut-street,
(Price 1-8th of a Dollar,)
AN ORATION,
Pronounced July 4, 1798,
At the request of the Inhabitants of the Town of *BOSTON,* in commemoration of the anniversary of American Independence.
By JOSIAH QUINCY.

"The inroads upon our public liberty, call for reparation—The wrongs we have sustained, call for—*Justice.* That Reparation and that Justice, may yet be obtained, by *Union, Spirit,* and *Firmness.* But to *divide* and *conquer* was the maxim of the Devil in the garden of Eden, and to *disunite* and *enslave* hath been the principle of all *his* votaries from that period to the present."

Observations on the Boston Port-Bill, &c. p. 28 by the late J. Quincy, jun.
august 11

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

JUNE 27, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of Congress, so much of the act entituled "An Act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from settlement or allowance, Certificates, commonly called Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, and Indents of Interests, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said Certificates, and Indents of Interest, at the Treasury, the Creditors will be entitled to receive Certificates of funded Three Per Cent. Stock equal to the amount of the said Indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said Certificates, prior to the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

That the principal sums of the said Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, will be discharged after liquidation at the Treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said Certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the Acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining Stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
june 28 1awtf

General Post-Office,

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States on the following routes will be received at this office until the 20th day of September next inclusive.

1. From Pittsburg P. by Cannonsburg, Washington, West-Liberty, Wheeling and Willstown to Zanes at the mouth of Licking-creek, on the Muskingum, estimated 140 miles.

Leave Pittsburg every Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Zanes the next Monday by 8 P. M.

Returning—Leave Zanes every Tuesday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Pittsburg the next Friday by 10 A. M.

2. From Zanes, at the mouth of Licking Creek on the Muskingum, by Chilicothe and Massey's to Maysville in Kentucky; estimated 140 miles.

Leave Zanes every Tuesday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Maysville the next Friday by 10 A. M.

Returning—Leave Maysville every Friday by 2 P. M. and arrive at Zanes the next Monday by 8 P. M.

The carriage of the mails to commence on the first day of November next and continue until the first day of October 1800. Payments will be made quarterly.

The usual penalties for delays and failures will be stipulated in the contract.

Joseph Habersham,
Post-Master General.
Philadelphia, July 13, 1798. m&th6w

HEALTH OFFICE.

Philadelphia, 1st May, 1798.

Extract of an act to alter and amend the Health Laws of this Commonwealth, passed 4th April 1798.

Sect. 3. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every housekeeper within the city of Philadelphia, the townships of the Northern Liberties and Moyamensing, and district of Southwark, within a mile of the limits of the city, taking in boarders arriving by sea or by land, from any foreign port or place, and having any boarder in his or her family, who shall be taken sick of any disease whatsoever, between the first day of May and the first day of November in any year, within twenty days next after such boarder shall come to lodge in his or her house, shall within 24 hours next after the knowledge of such sickness, make report at the Health-Office of the name of such sick person, the time of his or her arrival at the house and of his or her being taken sick, and of the name and place of abode of such housekeeper; whereupon the Physician of the Health-Office shall forthwith visit the patient, and report to the office his opinion of the nature of such disease, that measures may be taken to prevent the spreading of the infection; and if any housekeeper shall neglect to give information in the manner and within the time aforesaid, and shall be thereof convicted, in any court of criminal jurisdiction within this Commonwealth upon indictment by verdict or confession, he or she shall forfeit and pay a fine to the use of the said hospital, not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be imposed at the discretion of the court, according to the circumstances of greater or less aggravation attending each particular case.

By order of the Board of Health,
WM. ALLEN, Health Officer,
1aw3m of the Port of Philadelphia.

The Public are hereby informed,

THAT I did not mean to authorise Col. William Nichols to declare, that I would not pay, unless recovered by law, my note alluded to in his caution of the 6th of August, published in the Gazette of the United States of last evening. I sincerely lament his loss, and told him I would do all I could do consistently with my credit to serve him, but went no further.

JOHN TRAVIS.
august 7 §

Mails for South-Carolina & Georgia,

PACKETS are now provided for carrying the Public mails by water between Philadelphia and Charleston. They will leave Philadelphia on Friday's. The post by land will be continued twice a week until an experiment is made in regard to the expedition and regularity of the packets. If any person chuses to have their letters sent by land only, they will please to write the word *Land* upon the letters: otherwise they will be sent by that conveyance which will first start after the letters are left in the post-office.

Joseph Habersham,
Post-Master General.
Philadelphia, August 13, 1798. §